

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day.

The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

JOHN ANDRE CHALOT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2732) for the relief of John Andre Chalot.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2732

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF NATURALIZATION OF JOHN ANDRE CHALOT.

Notwithstanding title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, any predecessor provisions to such title, or any other provision of law relating to naturalization, for purposes of determining the eligibility of John Andre Chalot for relief under the Agreement Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning Final Benefits to Certain United States Nationals Who Were Victims of National Socialist Measures of Persecution, signed at Bonn on September 19, 1955, John Andre Chalot is deemed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States as of September 3, 1943.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROY DESMOND MOSER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2731) for the relief of Roy Desmond Moser.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2731

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF NATURALIZATION OF ROY DESMOND MOSER.

Notwithstanding title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, any predecessor provisions to such title, or any other provision of law relating to naturalization, for purposes of determining the eligibility of Roy Desmond Moser for relief under the Agreement Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning Final Benefits to Certain United States Nationals Who Were Victims of National Socialist Measures of Persecution, signed at Bonn on September 19, 1955, Roy Desmond Moser is deemed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States as of August 8, 1942.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, the relief provided by this legislation is of exceptional urgency, and I want to express my appreciation to Chairman HYDE, Chairman SMITH, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. WATT, for their cooperation and assistance in bringing this legislation forward on an expedited basis.

These bills concern two men, now in their seventies, who have been American citizens

for over 50 years. Each served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, and each was captured by the Nazis and interned at the infamous concentration camp known as Buchenwald.

The first man, Roy Desmond Moser, was held as a prisoner of war at Stalag 9B, one of the most brutal of the Nazi POW camps. From there, he and 350 of his American comrades were transported to Berga, a sub-camp of Buchenwald. There they were confined in unhealthy, degrading and inhumane conditions, subsisting on a starvation diet, subjected to forced labor, and brutalized by camp guards. After only 6 weeks at Berga, 24 had perished from starvation, overwork, disease and physical abuse. In early April 1945, the remaining prisoners were driven on a death march away from the advancing Allied front. Of the 280 American POW's who survived, most weighed less than 90 pounds when they were finally liberated.

The second man, John Andre Chalot, was too young to enlist in the U.S. Army, so he went to Canada and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force. He flew Spitfires with the RCAF based in England from 1940 to 1943, and transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps, 358th Fighter Squadron, in 1943, receiving a commission as a second lieutenant. Early in 1944, Mr. Chalot was flying a P-51 mission over Germany when his plane was hit and he crash-landed in Holland. With the help of the Resistance, he managed to get to Paris, but was arrested and imprisoned there. In August 1944, he and his fellow prisoners, including 168 Allied airmen, were crowded into boxcars and transported to Buchenwald, where they suffered extreme deprivations and were even subjected to Nazi medical experiments. Mr. Chalot and most of his fellow airmen were eventually transferred to Stalag Luft III, a POW camp, where they remained until their liberation.

After the war, both men returned to the United States to resume their lives. Mr. Moser retired after 32 years on the Boston police force and lives with his family in Holbrook, MA. Mr. Chalot is a retired postal worker in Bradenton, FL.

Up to this point, their stories are not dissimilar from those of the hundreds of other American POW's who were transported to the death camps. But unlike their comrades-in-arms, Mr. Moser and Mr. Chalot discovered after the war that they were not American citizens. Mr. Moser had come to the United States from Canada at the age of 6 months; Mr. Chalot had immigrated from France before the age of 2. Neither had been naturalized at the time of their military service, although both were granted citizenship upon their return.

The fact that they were not American citizens had made no difference to the U.S. Army, nor had it prevented the Third Reich from sending them to Buchenwald. But 50 years later, when they applied under a United States-German agreement for compensation as American nationals who were victims of Nazi persecution, each was informed that he was not eligible because he was not a U.S. citizen at the time.

I am sure all of my colleagues would agree that this is a great injustice which we must correct. The bills under consideration would make Mr. Moser and Mr. Chalot eligible for compensation by deeming them to be naturalized U.S. citizens as of the date they began

their military service. It is urgent that we pass these bills now, because the State Department is about to forward to the German Government the list of those who are eligible to participate in the program.

After what these men suffered in the service of our country, this is truly the least we can do.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to tell all of our coworkers in the Federal Government about the Combined Federal Campaign.

For nearly 40 years, Federal workers have been contributing to local and national charities through the Combined Federal Campaign. When we give to the Combined Federal Campaign in the Washington area, 96 cents of every \$1 goes directly to the charities of our choice.

I urge everyone to find a charity to champion. As my colleagues know, I wear both a Habitat for Humanity pin and Earning by Learning pin, because I think those are programs that are very helpful.

There are over 2000 local, national, and international organizations listed in the Combined Federal Campaign catalog. Your contribution can be automatically deducted from your paycheck.

Some of you may not think your small contribution can make a difference, but it can. I just want to suggest that for the price of 2 movie tickets deducted from your paycheck every month, you can send one disadvantaged child in the inner city to 5 life-changing days at a summer camp; \$20 a month buys a light-weight wheelchair for a person with a disability; \$30 a month provides equipment to establish a clinic for several villages in the Third World; \$5 a month can buy 16 bottles of propane to instruct disadvantaged women in welding techniques for job training. With a one-time gift of \$5, we can feed one Rwandan refugee child for 20 days.

I want to thank Jay Eagen for his leadership in chairing the campaign. I urge every Member and House staffer to contact the key worker in your office and consider supporting the campaign today.

JOHN NATHAN STURDIVANT: LEADER AND VISIONARY

(Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)